

## Vol. XIV:1

said attorney general shall receive for his services, three hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in quarterly payments.



## European Intelligence.

AUGUST, October 28.

We have no accounts respecting the prolongation of the armistice, but we know there is a difference of opinion as to the proper term for its duration. We are all well convinced the different bodies of troops, which are in motion at present, cannot reach their destined points in time for the immediate recommencement of hostilities. This makes us hope much for the success of the negotiations.

According to the accounts of persons lately arrived in this city from Naples, it appears, that fresh troubles have broken out in that capital. It is continually a theatre of murder and pillage. There is no excess to which the Lazzaroni's do not give themselves up, confident of impunity, as they pretend to serve the cause of the king, of whom they profess themselves the warmest friends. This march will not long be able to remain at Naples. He has but few troops there. Almost all the troops of the line are at Rome, or in the Abruzzos, and several corps have been sent into the meridional provinces of the kingdom to suppress the insurrections which have taken place there.

## OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

DUPONT, Lieutenant-General, to the General in Chief, BRUNE.

Head-Quarters at

Florence, Oct. 15.

"I hasten to give you an account, citizen general, that I have entered Florence. The army of the Tuscans insurgents, about 25,000 strong, according to the acknowledgement of the Austrians themselves, is dissolved. I have now only to pursue the scattered corps which have taken refuge in several quarters in the deserts of the Apennines, and to chastise the brigands of Arezzo. They are the most audacious, and the same who dared to insult the army of Naples in the last campaign. It was in that city that the famous miracle of the Holy Virgin was fabricated, which gave the signal of insurrection by the firing of a gun, which Mr. Windham, one of the principal artists in that ridiculous miracle made her discharge upon the French. These impostures should not be suffered to form this multitude of peasants and increase the number.

"The head quarters of the insurgents commanded by general Spinocchi, was at Barberino, from whence they were chased yesterday. As they were menaced on three points, they were obliged to divide themselves, and from fear of being surrounded they abandoned the works, where they had begun to place their artillery in the most advantageous positions. General Summariva has appointed some of his departure from Florence by a letter, of which a copy is furnished. He is retiring to Ancona.

"General Moutier will advance tomorrow against Arezzo with the brigade of General St. Cyr. General Pino will march against Prato and Pistoja; and General Malher against Leghorn. I do not know whether General Clement has entered that place. I hope that in consequence of these dispositions the disarming will speedily be effected in all Tuscany."

DUPONT, Lieutenant General, Commanding Tuscany.

Head-Quarters at

Florence, 15th Oct.

9th year of the Republic.

Decree:

Art. 1. All the public functionaries now in office shall continue their functions provisionally, until it shall be otherwise ordered.

"2. All persons now confined on account of their political opinions shall be immediately set at liberty, and the sequestration upon their properties shall be taken off. The public functionaries whom this order concerns, are responsible for its execution.

"3. The present imposts shall be continued until a new order.

"4. The *Ministrato Simenno*, is charged with the putting, publishing and execution of the present decree, which shall be printed in both languages.

"DUPONT."

CLEMENT, General of brigade, commanding the French troops in the Republic of Lucca and the city of Leghorn, to the Tuscany people.

"Head Quarters at Leghorn, 16th Oct. 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"In conformity with the orders which

I have received, I come to Leghorn with the column which I command.

"Acknowledging only the laws of honor and justice, the respect due to property, to worship, ages, political and religious opinions, I come the expounder of the sentiments, as a friend and as a general, jealous of good order and discipline.

"The harmony which prevails between the French troops and those of the Imperial majesty shall be maintained. I shall punish with severity whoever shall attempt to disturb it or raise any obstacle in its way.

"Tuscan people, remain peaceable at your fire sides. Let not the arrival of the French inspire any dread. Let such persons as have withdrawn themselves from fear at our approach return. I promise them on my honor support and protection.

"The city of Leghorn shall enjoy tranquility and repose. I have taken the means to secure them. The order, the union, and the discipline which I shall maintain, among the troops which I command, make me hope that its inhabitants not having any cause of complaint, will see with pleasure the French in their bosom.

"The Tuscan troops of the line shall remain under the protection of the troops of his majesty the emperor.

"The refugees returned in consequence of the arrival of the French column, who shall offer the slightest insult whatever, shall be immediately arrested, carried before a military tribunal, and punished as disturbers of the public peace.

"CLEMENT."

Report of Lieutenant General Dupont, to the General in Chief, Brune.

"Head-Quarters Florence,

October 17th, 9th year.

"As soon as the Austrian major sent to Milan, had returned to Florence, Gen. Sommariva took every means to excite a general insurrection. He caused all his troops to march forward, and the tocsin to be sounded in Florence and the neighboring country. Lo! the pledge of the promises which have been made to us, and which evidently had no other object but to gain time. To supply the want of muskets, pikes were distributed in the villages. There was a depot of them at Barberino, which I have caused to be brought to Bologna. The least delay in my march would have been attended with great inconveniences. The presence of the French in Tuscany, has been thought necessary by several partizans of the Grand Duke themselves, who felt that the honor of the French army required the measures which you have ordered. I have found this opinion strongly accredited here. The extraordinary levies inspired, besides, a very lively fear for the interior of Tuscany, and their pay was an enormous weight, which this state could not support. I have observed the highest respect towards the Austrian troops. Those which were in the Tuscan port, which furnished their arms, and those which had been left at Florence, set out to day for Ancona. Nothing has passed that could in the slightest degree affect the armistice, and all the officers have acknowledged in this procedure, that the occupation of Tuscany ought not to diminish the harmony that prevails between the two armies.

"The city of Florence is tranquil. My proclamation instantly inspired the fullest confidence.

"I send you a copy of a decree which I was obliged to ordain on my arrival, to prevent the public administration from falling into dissolution. I was solicited by the provisional government which the regency of Florence instituted at its departure. The members of this government request to be dismissed, as they are already engaged in other employments to which they give the preference. I have not consented to their removal, and await your answer on this point. I have ordered such persons as were confined for matter of opinion, to be set at liberty. The provisional government, though the avowed partizan of Austria, has itself judged this measure necessary. The severities exercised by the regency extend to above twenty thousand families. It has been a real tyranny, and has made us friends. Should he occupy Tuscany for some time, I think it would be necessary to confide the several branches of administration to men less devoted to our enemies. The public tranquility and the service of the troops require it.

Signed,

"DUPONT."

A true copy,

Gen. in chief,

BRUNE.

England.

LONDON, November 14.

The possession of Tuscany has opened

the road to Rome, and to Naples, to the Republicans; and it is very probable that they will travel it at some period in the winter; and that the emperor of Austria having by a recent treaty, guaranteed to the king of Naples his crown and his states, that sovereignty will again find himself in direct opposition with the French republic, and will have a good opportunity of re-entering the lists, if such are his real dispositions. We have moreover to observe that the invasion of Tuscany by the French was one of the causes which determined the court of Vienna to recommence the war in 1799; and that the value which it attaches to that sovereignty, does not allow them patiently to suffer the spoliation of a prince who is so immediate a member of the imperial family.

The diplomatic relations between the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg which have been suspended for some time are on the eve of being renewed. The emperor Paul has signified his wish to see an ambassador extraordinary at Petersburg. Whatever the conduct of the cabinet of Russia may be, it is certain that the court of Berlin will act in concert with it. The emperor of Russia is now assembling two large armies. His son is to command one, and he has signified his determination to put himself at the head of another, should circumstances require.

The first consul knows no repose from the moment an affair of importance demands his attention—more especially when peace is in question: peace, which is the object of the prayers of the republic and of humanity throughout the world. Yesterday, immediately after the arrival of citizen Joseph Buonaparte; the count De Cobenzel, and the marquis of Lucchesini, the first consul flung himself up in his cabinet, where he was at work till five o'clock this morning—but this did not hinder him from being at the opening of the fittings this morning.

France.

PARIS, November 11.

The count De Cobenzel and the marquis of Lucchesini are arrived at Paris.—(*Le Moniteur.*)

The count De Cobenzel arrived yesterday about half after nine in the evening. The French government had sent orders to provide him with escorts on the road. A guard of honor awaited his arrival at barriers, and accompanied the three carriages of his suite, was composed, as far as the street of Anjou, where he at present lives, in a house belonging to the minister, Talleyrand. Citizen J. Buonaparte & Citizen La Foret, arrived at the same time, with the Count De Cobenzel. The French negotiation met the Count at Barfur Ormain, where Joseph Buonaparte entertained them at dinner, and where they remained two hours together. The prefect of the department dined with him. The two negotiators came for several posts in the same carriage. The imperial secretary of legation is Mr. Hupis, who continued secretary to the Count of Mercy, to the close of his embassy in France. *Journal des Debats.*

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, arrived at Paris, the Marquis of Lucchesini, minister of the King of Prussia. He lodges at the hotel d'Arbois. His secretary of legation is Mr. Lanzhard, brother to the private secretary of the King of Prussia. *Journal des Debats.*

November 6.

The Prince of Neuwied has made a peace with the French Republic. It was signed at Offenbach.

The armistice concluded the 30th Thermidor, with the Regency of Algiers, by citizen Dubois Thainville, has been followed by a definitive treaty of peace, of which the following are the principle articles—

"The political and commercial arrangements of the French Republic, shall be re-established with the Regency of Algiers, as they existed previous to the rupture.

"In consequence whereof, 1.—The ancient treaties, conventions and stipulations shall be anew approved by the signatures of the Dey, and agent of the Republic.

"2.—The Regency of Algiers shall restore to the French Republic the concessions of Africa, in the same manner and on the same conditions as formerly enjoyed by France, in virtue of ancient treaties, and conformably to that of 1790.

"3.—The goods, money and effects, which the agents of the Regency took from the factories, shall be restored, a deduction being made for the same, which have been applied to pay debts due St. Les Liffines, shall not be demanded until the day in which the French shall be re-established in the town.

5.—Frenchmen shall never be held in

Algiers as slaves, under any pretext whatever.

6.—The commissary general of the Republic, shall enjoy the pre-eminence over all the agents of other nations.

On the 8th Vendemiaire, this peace was proclaimed in the assembled Divan.

On the same day, Citizen Dubois Thainville was presented to the Dey, and delivered his letters of credence.

The Prince received him with every demonstration of friendship, appeared much gratified with the compliments paid him by Citizen Thainville, in the name of the First Consul, and replying in these words—"Let us forget the past.—I hope we may be better friends than ever."

The principal officers of the Regency likewise gave him tokens of affection, not less satisfactory, and the foreign consuls hastened to felicitate him on the success of his mission.

The French also immediately re-hoisted the national colors, and the tri-colored flag now floats on the top of the house of the Commissary General of the French Republic.

The First Consul has ordered that this news should be announced in all the ports of the Mediterranean, by the discharge of artillery.

Lexington, February 2.

The last arrivals from Europe bring a lengthy correspondence between the English and French governments, relative to the commencement of negotiations for PEACE, between those Powers. It is of a very complex nature, and we forbear to offer any opinion upon its probable result.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of N. Carolina, for the further taxing of Batchelors, and to forward the population of the State, by promoting and encouraging matrimony.

Orders have been issued from the navy office, (lays a jersey paper) to suspend the equipment of our national ships for the present.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

FRANKFORT, November 10.

While we were flattering ourselves with hopes of peace, appearances have suddenly become very warlike.

Yesterday Gen. Angereau received a courier from Paris, with orders to give notice immediately, of the termination of the armistice, which he accordingly did on the same day—Adjutant General Richer was yesterday afternoon sent with the following note to the commander of the Austrian troops, and to Baron Albion, commander of the Mentz troops at Alchaffenberg—

General,

According to orders I have received from my government, I hereby notify to you, the termination of the armistice—hostilities will therefore commence in 14 days from this date, that is, on the 22d day of November.

ANGEREAU.

LONDON, November 8.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that the French had crossed the desert, and taken Gaza—Several Beys learning that the intention of the Grand Vizier was to restore Egypt to the immediate dominion of the Grand Seigneur, took up arms and joined the French troops—

November 24.

Foreign corn has attained a price never before known in this country. American and Baltic mixed wheat, having within the last week, advanced from 12s 5 to 13s per quarter—Baltic red wheat has risen 10s, and Hamburg and Bremen wheat 2s 5 per quarter.

December 1.—1 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday last—it confirms the important intelligence which we mentioned in our last, that the Emperor of Russia has laid an embargo on all British shipping in the ports of his dominions. It is also stated, on the authority of private letters from Hamburg, that in addition to this act of violent aggression, he has thrown the captains of those vessels into prison.

Mr. Sheridan mentioned this circumstance last night in the House of Commons, and as it was not contradicted, nor yet doubted, we apprehend the hungry *Autocrat* has all at once resigned himself to the influence of his passions; but he will find that the vengeance of this nation is not asleep, and that the honor of the nation is not to be sullied by the breath of impotent resentment, or the government of this country is to be hurried into



any acts unworthy of itself, by the conspicuous conduct of even the self-created Grand Master of Malta.

Some of the ships which were at Narvo and Riga, made their escape, and have reached Elsinore. The number detained is estimated at 300—their cargoes are of considerable value. The report of the sequestration of British property throughout Russia is also current—and it is also reported, that an order has been signed by Paul, that passports should be delivered to every Russian ship that sails, containing a notification that if the ship should be attempted to be violated by the English, the same should be regarded as a declaration of war.

Though no embargo on Russian ships in English ports, has been ordered, there being none to stop as we can hear of, measures equally hostile, were resolved on in the council held at Buckingham House, on Friday. The Russian merchants, feeling the oppression and injustice of being called on to pay to persons in Russia, for cargoes which they have little chance of obtaining, applied to government for an order of council, prohibiting the payment of bills from Russia, or otherwise remitting money thither. This order was made by the King in council, after consulting the attorney and solicitor-generals on the subject. In the mean time, the merchants held another meeting, and resolved that they should pay the bills they had accepted, but that they should accept no more.

This mail also confirms the report of the capture of Cuxhaven by the King of Prussia. On the 21st ult. 1806 Prussian troops entered that town, and the arrival of five battalions more were hourly expected. All our shipping in that port immediately failed for the roads, to avoid being seized. His Prussian Majesty attempts to justify this act as a measure of necessity and precaution, in consequence of a Prussian vessel being carried into that neutral port, by an English ship of war. It is easy to see that Russian and Prussian were determined to act in concert, and that they are determined to try the question of our right to visit neutral ships, especially if they can enlist any other power under their banner, either by threats or persuasion, and we shall then be furnished to find that the influenza may extend somewhat farther, we shall then be able to distinguish our foes from our pretended friends.

It is said that ministers have sent off an order to Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean, to detain all Russian vessels that may at present be found in that quarter.

Every account from Egypt agrees in the determination of the French to retain that country. Menou has been joined by several Beys and their partisans, particularly in the South,—and had embodied and disciplined all the Greeks able to bear arms, not excepting the crew of the Turkish transports and other vessels which had fallen into his hands. Gen. Kleber had begun lines about Alexandria, previous to the convention of El Arifich. These Menou was perfecting, and adding to them several redoubts and batteries.

The Elector Palatine is said to be treating for a separate peace, under the recommendation of Prussia and Russia.

#### PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14. FEATURES OF THE NEWS.

Negotiations at Lunéville broke off. The French generals of the federal armies notified the cessation of the armistice the 22d November.

The Emperor of Russia seized upon and detained about 400 British vessels in his ports, as a measure calculated to enforce the rights of neutrals.

The King of Prussia, in consequence of the seizure of a Prussian ship by a British ship of war, took possession of Cruxhaven with 12,000 troops and 43 pieces of cannon, to overawe Hanover and Hamburg.

That the Swedish Court had made representations to the court of London, relative to the violence done by the English to a merchant ship from Swedish Pomerania, in the harbor of Barcelona.

The Archduke Charles at the head of the Austrian armies with unlimited powers.

The French Armies in military array. Brune had commenced hostilities in Italy, whither Moreau was about to proceed, it is supposed to command an army for the conquest of the two Sicilies.

The Cardinal Ruffo had raised a new Sicilian army.

Buonaparte was to command the armies in Germany, whither part of his suite had already proceeded from Paris.

The combined British fleet had put to sea.

A British merchant fleet of 317 sail, under convoy from Portsmouth, bound to Lisbon, Mediterranean, and Gibraltar, had been ordered back.

That Lucien Buonaparte had arrived at Bourdeaux, and

That the Emperor of Russia is not without views of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Turkey. The throne of Sultan Selim trembles to its foundation.

The French are established in Egypt; the army of the rebellious Pashaw Oglou is in mighty force, the emperor Paul has made a special requisition for indemnities, as a cover for some premeditated design; and either of the powers, or perhaps the whole conjointly, may raise a convulsion that shall completely revolutionize the Ottoman Empire.

Great Britain is engaged in making preparations for refitting the Northern Confederacy: in fitting out another expedition to Holland in favor of the Stadtholder.

The Elector Palatine is said to be treating for a separate peace, under the recommendation of Prussia and Russia.

Buonaparte refused the request made by Count Cobenzel in the emperor's name, to admit the Neapolitan ambassador, marquis de Gallo, to the congress at Lunéville.

The English ministers felt an order to Lord Keith in the Mediterranean to detain all Russian vessels that may at present be found in that quarter.

It can scarce be doubted but some secret league has long subsisted between the First Consul and the magnanimous sovereign who declared his disinterestedness before Heaven and Earth; who arraigned the ambition of Austria, and threatened the fates of Germany with the abandonment of the general treaty, if they would not sacrifice like himself, all local and personal views to common objects—Malta however, seems to have entirely excluded both the common cause and the solemn declaration from the memory of his Imperial majesty; and the Swedish enigma appears about to be explained by a complete inversion of the sentiments and characters of his councils.

The last Hamburg mail brought letters from Constantinople to the 10th of October inclusive, at which time the Russian fleet continued to anchor off Boycock Derch, in expectation of orders, in consequence of the surrender of Malta to the English, countermanding those which would otherwise require them to proceed to the Black Sea. The fate of the capital in Turkey was very uneasy, and much apprehension was entertained from the unaccountable stay in the Bosphorus, of the Russian fleet.

A treaty has been entered into between the King of Great Britain and the elector of Mentz, on the 4th Nov. by which he furnishes 3464 men to fight the French, at 30 dollars per head, and 80 dollars man and horse.

#### FOR SALE, OR TO BE RENTED.

FOR one or more years, my plantation lying in Jefferson county, on the waters of Clear creek, within two miles of Kentucky river, whereon there is upwards of fifty acres of cleared ground, fit for farming, with a grist mill one pair of French Burr Stones, and a pair of country Stones with boiling cloths fit for country and merchant business, with a Distillery if it suits the purchaser. For Rent will be taken merchantable flour or wheat: For terms apply to Mr. Joseph Fraizer, near Lexington, or to myself in Harrison county near Cynthiana.

SAML. LAMME.

January 20th 1801. 41\*35

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, on Townfield, one bay Horse, about 14 1/2 hands high lump in the off flank, near hind foot white, no brand perceivable. bob tail, flat in his forehead about 12 years old, appraised to twelve pounds.

WILLIAM CHINN.

January 17th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the George town road about two miles from the Ohio, a Black Mare, four years old, pale, fourteen hands one inch high, a blaze face, a snip on her nose, has near hind foot white, leaf on her heels, branded on the rear shoulder but not legible appraised to 60 dollars.

John Martin.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the Kentucky river, one Black Horse, four years old, about four feet nine or ten inches high, with a small star in his forehead, with one hind foot white, branded on the off shoulder thus O, appraised to 180.

John Alexander.

Clarke County, Dec. 10th, 1800.

RAN AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER,

ISAAC BROWN.

An apprentice boy, to the Blacksmith's trade, about five feet nine or ten inches high; I suppose him to be about nineteen years of age. Any person delivering him to me, in Lexington, shall have a reward of TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS and no charges paid.

Cbt. Keiser.

12th January, 1801.

N. B. Found on the road between Bourbon and this place, A VICE without a screw, or any thing but the Stock—it appears to be new.

#### A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale the Tract of LAND, ON which the subscriber now lives, near Muldough's Hill, Washington County, containing about 16 hundred and forty acres, a great part of which is rich low ground, bounded on one side by the rolling hills of Salt river—fifty or sixty acres cleared; some fine meadows, a good peach and apple orchard, with tolerable commodious Dwelling House, Stable, Barn, &c. and is unquestionably a first rate situation for a Public House. A credit will be given for a party, the balance in CASH, or LIKE NEGOTIABLES, or HOUSES, will be received. An indefinite title will be made, for further particulars, apply to the Printer hereof, or

John Muldrough.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Bank lick, about six miles from the Ohio, a Sorrel Horse, eight years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, blaze face, two hind feet white, appears to have been hurt before by a fall, no brand perceivable; appraised to 120.

George Scott.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the Ohio opposite to Columbus, a Dark Brown Mare and Colt, the former about ten years old, about 14 and a half hands high, a bay three feet white, saddle marks on both sides her back, the latter a fat and two white feet; both appraised to 50 dollars.

John Perry.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Raven creek, Harrison county, a Bay Mare, four years old, fourteen hands three inches high, all her feet white, branded on the jaw, neck and shoulder, with the resemblance of a pot hook; appraised to 20.

John Ford.

November 18, 1800.

#### FOR SALE,

##### A Tract of LAND,

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser—the terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO—Apply to

Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, 17th Jan. 1801.

#### FLOUR—For Sale.

The Subscriber will contract for a Quantity of this new manufacturing to be delivered at Frankfort, in the months of January, February, March and April next. For terms apply to me, three miles below Lexington.

Thos. Lewis.

Dec 30, 1800.

#### JUST OPENING,

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON, A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or WHEAT delivered at the subscribers Mill, no credit need be asked.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 29th 1800.

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

IN the Post Office of Danville, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

- A—William Brownlee, Green City.
- B—John Caldwell, near Danville.
- C—Joshua Davice, Mercer City. Wm. Dunn near Danville.
- D—James Edwards, Danville.
- E—George Flynn, Red River.
- F—Hannah Henry, Danville.
- G—John Jones, jun. Lincoln City.
- H—John Lambert, Mercer City. Jas. Logan, Kentucky. James Logan Esq. Shelbyville, John Lillard, Mercer City.
- I—Sarah Millern, Washington City.
- M—John New, Mercer City.
- P—Michael Pulch, Washington City.
- R—John Patrick, Esq. Madison City.
- S—Joseph Richeson, Greene City. Richard Reddy, Danville.
- T—James Taylor, Esq. Campbell City.

S. FISHER, A. P. M. Danville, Jan. 6th 1801.

#### WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Tanning and Carrying Business, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, under good character, will be taken, and none other need apply.

Jacob Toddner.

Living on Tates Creek road, nine miles from Lexington.

January 12th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, one Sorrel Horse, with a blaze face, three years old, pale, thirteen hands high, no brand to be seen on her; appraised to 30.

DENNIS BOURNS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one bay Horse, three years old, pale, thirteen hands high, a small blaze in his face to the end of his nose, three white feet, no brand perceivable; appraised to 120.

Wm. Province.

Nov. 28, 1798.

THE watch before sold a THERMOMETER and a WHITE HAT were taken out of my custody: The Thermometer had a fifth bin case, & made by C. T. Taylor, London. The Hat about half worn: I will give a DOLLAR for either, or FIVE DOLLARS on conviction of the thief.

John Bradford.

Lexington, Jan. 15th, 1801.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, from this place on the Twenty-Seventh instant a soldier of the United States Army by the name of

JOHN KINDIG.

A German, aged Twenty-Six years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, brown eyes, by trade a cord wainer, any person apprehending said deserter and securing him in any goal or delivering him to any officer of the United States Army shall receive the above reward.

A. GRAY, Captain,  
ad U. S. Regt. Infantry.  
Lexington, 28th Dec. 1800.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Limestone, on the evening of the 8th instant, Joseph F. McFeeling, a private soldier, twenty five years old, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, stout make, a scar on the left side of the upper lip, born in Scotland, though speaking more like an American; took with him a drab cloth great coat, a military coat blue pantaloons, red velvet round hat, &c. boots, with some citizens cloaths, whoever will deliver said deserter to any officer belonging to the United States Army, or secure him in any goal in the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences.

MATHEW ARBUCKLE,  
Lieut. 3d U. S. Regt. Infantry  
Jan. 9th, 1801.

#### J. H. DAVEISS,

##### ATTORNEY,

HAS fixed his permanent residence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville and Baird-town District courts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on business sent by the mail (postage paid) will be punctually attended to.

Frankfort, Dec. 1800.

#### I WISH TO RENT OUT

MY PROPERTY in the Town of Frankfort for five or ten years. It is an excellent stand for Public Business of any kind, and the situation well suited for tavern, being in the most public part of the town, and containing a Two Story STONE HOUSE, thirty six feet square, 1 Garden well inclosed, and a Stable fifty by twenty feet; there is also adjoining the Stone House a FRAMED ONE thirty six by twenty four feet, each having the necessary Out Houses. This property will be convenient for two private families or one tavern keeper—or the Stone House alone with the necessary Out Houses then belonging, might be profitably used by keeping private entertainment. As I am anxious to move to the country a bargain may be had.

Wm. Trigg.

January 3d, 1801.

#### MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers, are earnestly requested to be punctual in their payments, or settlements, before the 5th of March next, farther indulgence I cannot give, intending about that time to go to the Edward, and very likely I shall not return, willing too to Europe, I shall expect attention paid to this warning.

PAT. MCCULLOUGH.

Who has a very convenient and VALUABLE FARM within two miles of town to rent, about Seventy Acres of Cleared Land, Orchards, Meadows, every building that is needful about a farm, &c. Lexington, 11th Jan. 1801.

#### NOTICE.

THE GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will meet at the Masons Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the second Monday in February, it being the 9th day of the month, when the members are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, J. RUSSELL, Grd. Sec. Lexington, January 9th, A. L. 5801. A. D. 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Paint lick meeting house, Garrard county, one black Horse, a natural pacer, thirteen hands three inches high, large fiddle spots on each side of his body, has on a large bell with a leather strap that is placed and double buckle, a piece broke out of one side of the bell, and is branded on the rear shoulder but not legible; appraised to 100.

John Slavin.

March 29th, 1800.

I DO hereby inform the public that I purpose carrying on the Trade of BREECHES MAKING, in Lexington, in one end of my son Raitkin's house. For the best kind of buff colored breeches, I have five dollars. I also dye the best black or purple—breeches that have been worn some time, dye the best color. For drying black, I have 40¢ for purple the same price—My colors will not fade, by washing through different water—I will allow want my breeches not to differ with wet, and that the sewing shall not stop for two months.

Joseph Telford.



## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### A FAREWELL TO THE WORLD.

NOW verging to my fortieth year,  
 'Tis surely time to take leave  
 Of death's terrific call;  
 Cautious that life and I should part,  
 With smiles I greet his welcome dart—  
 Good night, companions all!

Each bliss I've e'er and e'er enjoyed,  
 Each passion feels in me destroyed;  
 My stock of comfort's small:  
 When fit for nothing we are grown,  
 We can't, I think, too soon be gone—  
 Good night, companions all!

'Tis Heaven decrees, we first should live,  
 Against whole power 'ere vain to strive;  
 I feel I soon must fall:  
 For'd every ill of age to bear,  
 Can happier hours be lost'd for here?  
 Good night, companions all!

Tho' rack'd from morn to night the brain,  
 Knowledge of all things to obtain,  
 On this imperfect ball:  
 More wisdom still in vain we seek,  
 We never can depart less weak—  
 Good night, companions all!

### ANECDOTE.

One Mr. Mann, master of the ship called the *Moon*, used to be very familiar with a Gentlewoman, and her husband loved her with another Gentleman; the former knew him *no more than the moon in the Moon*.

### TO LEASE,

#### For one or more years,

A VALUABLE FARM,  
 Fifty or one hundred acres, cleared land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, outhouses, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburgh—Also a SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separate—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES OF WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements person who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1830.

### TROTTER & SCOTT,

In addition to their valuable stock on hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-house, a large and general assortment of well chosen

### MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Gun-Barrel, Crowley and Blister Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Building Cloths suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1830.

### War Department,

November 13, 1830.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications will all be received, and letters accompanying were confirmed by the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will file for the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different States are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned HEMP.

For which MERCHANDISE, NAILS or Good Dry SALT, at 12s. per bushel will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1830.

WHEREAS my wife RACHAEL HUMME, has left no legal will, and without any legal cause, has interposed to certain all persons against settling her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Gabriel Humme.

January 11th, 1831.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, AND TOBACCO.

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this State, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ,

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of feeling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of LAND. IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. E. Hill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 290 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Copers lick. The other tract also contains 290 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to E. Hill. They are above Boonsborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Baird town, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

Dec. 15th 1830.

C. Beatty.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of LAND.

IN different parts of this State, some of the MILITARY LANDS South of Green River—the payments will be made easily. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

December 20th, 1830.

Thos. Bailey.

### A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN Jun. to discharge their respective balances, at

Hemp, Flour, or Wheat, Tobacco.

Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of favoring those that are delinquent, much expense. It is therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan Jun.

### AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

Just received by John Jordan Jun. & Co. Lexington, 8th Dec. 1830.

Just received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACBANE & POYER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following

### 26 MEDICINES: HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have, within eighteen months, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from fulcous or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate organization, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

### Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Texas or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small round worms, and the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the face—Giddiness and vertigo—Faintness and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, thin and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard bellies—Pains and griping at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Some are pale and emaciated countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### RECENT CURES.

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS. MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes Street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, writes the following statement of his cure and that of his wife.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a dangerous fever, as I then supposed, but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicine were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.

The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousand of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be confined, and had the appearance of being, of only a few days' growth. I repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were so badly afflicted, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

J. SMITH.

### 26 INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and bring on d'opie, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other remedies are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity, it very often fails; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently left for want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

### THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in every application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

### PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the Southern at the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Eenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons to each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent those morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colic, which are often of fatal consequences—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, flatulency, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

### THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

### DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Contumptions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

### INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

### HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

It is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, reference in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad hygieine, &c.

### THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE.

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, abating all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

### DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing their root and branch, without giving pain.

### DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or accident, speedily removing inflammation, discharges of rheum, humors, itching, and films on the eye, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Ever since have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

### THE ANODYNE ELIXIR

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEYMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS' businesses.

THOMAS RILEY, Lexington.

12th, January.

I GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been called to meet to my house BLAZE, and those who wish to be bred from him, that I mean to move from this State next spring, unless they will come forward and enter their names to me on or before the 15th of April, payable on or before the 15th of May, delivered in Lexington at market price, or if delivered in Frankfort at market price, or more for twelve dollars for the season, or seven for the year, paid at Christmas 1831—find me very scarce and difficult to collect, is the reason I wish to move him, the indolence I have given him caused me to suffer much for money.

Benj. Wharton.

August 28, 1830.

### BLANK BOOKS.

Of any description, may be had at the Office on the shortest notice.